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THE SALT LAKE HERALD.

Established June 6, 1870.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1906

10 PAGES. Price, Five Cents.

Pumpnickel and Schwarzbrod meet Maud on her way to the Mountain House. They get even with her, but she comes back at them. Next Sunday's Funny Section.

WEBER COUNTY GRAFTERS FIGHTING TO BEAT SKEEN

Crooked Ringsters Fear Prosecution and Punishment if He Is Elected County Attorney.

Discouraged by Officials of Law, Harried by Venal Press, He Has Driven Several Unworthy Men From Office.

(Special to The Herald.)

Ogden, Nov. 1.—Only one issue is before the voters of Weber county in this campaign. It is graft and anti-graft.

"Bill" Glassmann is frightened. So are the varied crew who through participation in the benefits therefrom derived, or through fear of his abuse, cling to the notorious one. An indication of their terror is the manner in which "Bill" and his Salt Lake newspaper accomplice are spewing volumes of filth at all who dare assert that public officials should be honest and that a county attorney should be elected who would enforce honesty. Their temple of graft, reared so carefully and so boldly, is in danger of ruin. Hence the alarm.

The cause of all this panic is a young man who, not so very many years ago, was following a plow on his father's farm near Pin City. He rejoices in the plain farmer-boy name of Jedediah—Jedediah D. Skeen. Less than a year ago the members of the gang to whom he mildly suggested that grafting was going on should be stopped, made him the favorite butt of merry quip and ribald jest. They sneered, contemned him and he went blithely on his course.

One by One They Fall.

Since that time one after another of the gang has been removed from office as the result of the single-handed efforts of this same Jedediah Skeen, who convinced the courts and the juries that these officials had been guilty of taking money unlawfully. The gang began to treat him with more respect when he started to do these things. They pleaded, begged and sought to browbeat, and then entreated again that he quit up. He went unswervingly on his course, working as a private citizen, and punishing the grafters one by one.

Now he is a candidate for county attorney of Weber county, and there is a panic among those who have been plundering the public.

"If Skeen as a private citizen can get men removed from office for illegal acts, what in the world won't he do if he is elected county attorney?" they are asked. "Will he investigate the connection of Glassmann and others with paving and sidewalk contracts? Will he seek to find out whether money was paid by gamblers and others for protection under Glassmann's administration? Will he investigate the various city and county offices? Isn't there danger that the next thing we know somebody will be going to the penitentiary?"

Panic of the Gang.

The answer to these questions is found in the panic of Glassmann and others of the gang.

In their terror-stricken desperation they are seeking to befuddle the issue by talking about other things, and are trying to discredit Skeen and his work for good citizenship. For a year or more they have been working night and day to find something on which to attack Skeen. They have found one thing, and they are producing it and reiterating it with photographic illustrations. Vehemently they proclaim that, although not a word can be said against his financial integrity, his penmanship is poor. Anybody who doubts this is invited to see a desk memorandum he kept as secretary of the Weber county fair association. Hence he should not be elected to a position where he can ferret out graft and prosecute grafters.

This in substance is the situation in Weber county today.

Jedediah Skeen, Believer in Honesty. Jedediah Skeen is of Scotch descent, which may account for his inherited idea that men should be honest, even in public office. It also helps to account for the steady, persistent way he has gone alone when he once got his head set in a certain direction.

He was born on his father's farm near Pin City, in Weber county. His father, Lyman D. Skeen, was one of the pioneers. He has a reputation of being an honest horse-trader, and the youthful Jedediah, as he was reared on the farm, was consequently taught that he should be honest in all things, even in a horse trade. He went to the Brigham Young college in Logan, and to the state Agricultural

college there, and then he took his law course in the University of Virginia, graduating there in 1901. He returned to Utah, spent a few months in the law office of Judge C. C. Dey in Salt Lake and then hung out his shingle in Ogden.

Young lawyers—he is now 28 years old—do not generally leap at once into big practices, and Mr. Skeen was no exception. He became known as a bright young lawyer, steady-going, careful, given to study and usually successful in the cases that began to come to him in steadily increasing number.

He is a man considerably under medium height, with blonde hair and with blue eyes that look steadily through his spectacles. Slow and careful in speech, he impresses one on meeting him with being a person who conscientiously lived up to the motto:

"Be sure you're RIGHT; then GO AHEAD."

This is his public record, with extra emphasis on the words in capitals.

Can't Be Bossed.

Politically, he affiliated with the Republican party. Something over two years ago "Bill" Glassmann, assuming dictatorship of the organization, found out the kind of stuff the man was made of. "Bill" sent "Friday" Chambers to him to command his assistance in a certain political trick. The young lawyer refused to become a party to it.

"You'd better get in line if you want anything," he was informed.

But Mr. Skeen declined to yield under the covert threat.

"Bill" threatened again when Mr. Skeen supported Judge H. H. Rolapp, a Democrat, for reelection to the district bench against James A. Howell, Republican. But Mr. Skeen went calmly ahead working for Rolapp.

Thus he first incurred the displeasure of Ogden's Republican boss.

"Great oaks from little acorns grow," and the disturbance which has reached the whirlwind stage in Weber county had a small beginning last December.

How Crusade Was Begun.

Mr. Skeen was reading the daily paper a couple of days after Christmas, when he noticed that the Ogden city council had voted \$100 to each member "for services on the board of equalization and tax-payers' money."

"Why, that's a graft," he remarked to his wife, and read the item aloud to her. "You ought not to do that," he continued.

The next day he had business in the city and county building, and he looked up the record for himself, finding that the amount had actually been voted. Then he wrote an open letter, which was published, explaining that the voting of the money was illegal, and suggested to the councilmen that they ought not to do it.

"Why did you do that?" he was asked today.

"Well," said he, "I was brought up on a farm and I know how hard the farmers have to work to pay their taxes. I knew it was illegal and wrong to use the public money in this way, and thought somebody ought to call attention to it. So I did. I had no idea what it would lead to."

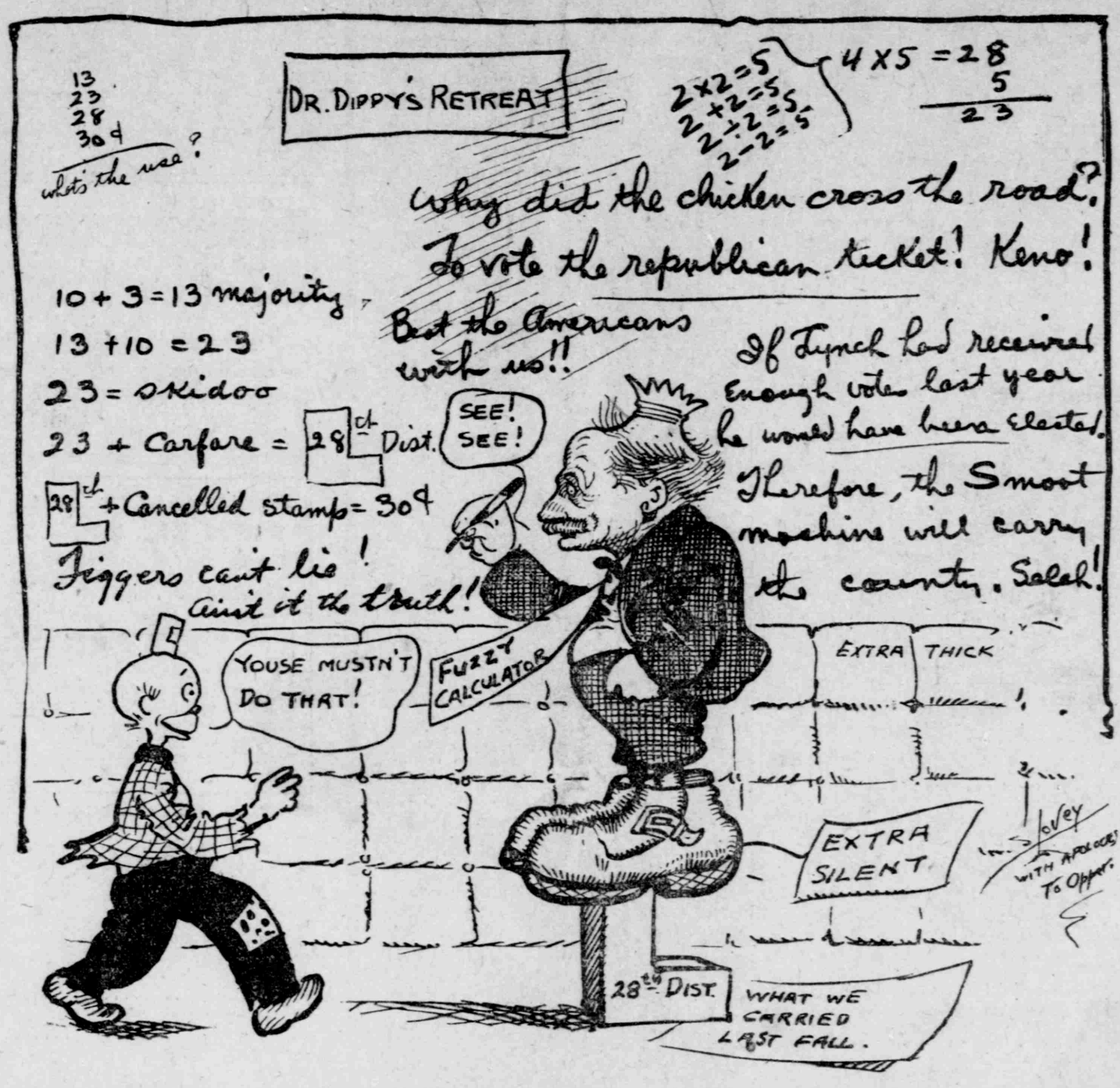
Grafters Become Miffed.

The councilmen "jess lifted." The Glassmann gang made fun of Skeen and his epistle, which innocently suggested that men should not steal the taxpayers' money.

The next night after the letter appeared there was a banquet of city officials. Skeen and his letter were the target for all manner of ridicule. Glassmann mentioned it especially in a sneering speech. "You gentlemen have earned the money," he declared, "notwithstanding the fact that a carping critic—a lawyer whose name I cannot recall—objects to it."

Skeen was not squelched by the contemned sneers. On the contrary, they began to rouse his Scotch ire, and he concluded to do a little more investigating. He found that four months before the council had made a similar appropriation, a total of \$2,000 filched from the taxpayers' money.

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LEFT NOTHING TO DAUGHTERS CENTRAL BANK TO HAD COMMITTED A FOUL MURDER

"Lord" Scully's Will Filed for Probate—Much Speculation the Result.

New York Chamber of Commerce Goes Upon Record in Favor of Plan.

Identity of Prisoner at Fort Leavenworth Established by Finger Prints.

Washington, Nov. 1.—The will of William Scully, otherwise known as "Lord" Scully, said to be the largest owner of real estate in America, was filed here today for probate. All his lands are devised absolutely to his wife.

Mr. Scully totally disinherited his three daughters, Mary, Julia and Kathleen, in language as follows:

"I leave my three daughters by my first wife, Mary and Julia (both of whom, as I hear, have been married), and Kathleen and to their children and their children's children and their descendants and each of them nothing whatever, my will and meaning being absolutely and entirely to disinherit all and each of them three of them and their descendants. I do this for superabundant reasons, which I forbear to particularize here."

The ban is lightened as to the youngest daughter, Kathleen, whom the testator recommends to the kind consideration of his widow, but leaving the latter free and unfettered as to what action she may take. The testator approves and confirms all gifts and conveyances of property and rights made to his son, Thomas Scully, and his wife.

Mrs. Scully is appointed guardian of the son, Frederick Scully, during minority.

New York, Nov. 1.—The New York chamber of commerce today adopted a report of a special committee which recommended the establishment in this country of a bank to issue currency similar to the bills of the Bank of France. There was much opposition to the plan, and many speakers declared that it was impracticable.

Jacob H. Schiff suggested that in lieu of a central bank the national banks form a central issue association to take up the matter of circulation. He also proposed that the law requiring the banks to hold a reserve of 25 per cent of their deposits be amended so as to allow the issue of one-fifth of the reserve in emergencies.

This, he said, would provide an emergency currency of \$125,000,000, which would be sufficient to tide over unusual disturbances and could be restored to the reserve when the emergency was passed.

Mr. Schiff declared that there is distrust of and opposition to the plan throughout the country, especially by the 5,000 national banks, and that the public is opposed to such centralization. The approval of the idea, he said, would increase the distrust among the business interests of the south and west of all suggestions emanating from New York.

Stuyvesant Fish, president of the Illinois Central railroad, declared that he was opposed to a central bank under government control, and that the national banks of France and Germany are private institutions. He was not opposed to a private central bank. The plan was then adopted by a large majority.

Washington, Nov. 1.—A curious result of the recent adoption by the United States army of the system of identification by finger-prints, just reported to the war department, was the discovery in the person of a soldier at Fort Leavenworth of a British murderer for whom the Scotland Yard authorities have been looking for years. The man was a prisoner in the United States penitentiary, serving a five-year sentence for a military crime.

In prison he was well behaved and well liked, and when the war department, following the general order to take the finger-print records of all soldiers, attempted to secure an impression of this man's digits, he met with violent resistance, and the assistant who tried to make the record was knocked down and roughly handled.

Suspicion that this resistance was based upon the man's previous knowledge of the use to which the finger-prints might be put, and that his record was bad, the war department sent copies of the prints to the police authorities in a number of cities. Within a short time Scotland Yard reported that the man had committed an atrocious murder at Malta; that he had been sentenced to life imprisonment and had escaped to America.

Port Leavenworth, Kas., Nov. 1.—The man whose identity was discovered through the finger-print system is James McCown, who, while serving in the English army, killed a soldier comrade at Malta. After coming to America he enlisted in an artillery battery under the name of McDonough. Last November he assaulted and nearly killed a comrade of his battery. He was tried by court martial in the east and sentenced to ten years in the penitentiary.

The English authorities have said he is not wanted there and they hope he will remain away from England.

PAYROLLS ARE APPROVED.

City Employees Will Get Their Money by Council's Order.

The payrolls of the various city departments were approved by the city council in a special session held last night. The aggregate payroll is for \$16,005.04, and the money is divided among the various departments as follows: Street and irrigation, \$2,483.35; sprinkling, \$2,016.75; water works, \$2,665.51; land and water commissioner, \$421.25; health department, \$1,398.50; cemetery, \$702.75; parks, \$251; city and county building, \$449.25; board of public works, regular and special, \$1,755.58; engineering department, \$2,554.50.

The claim of James Allsworth, a painter, for \$96, was allowed when Councilman Black explained that Allsworth was injured while employed in the city and county building, and that in exchange for wages while he was in the hospital he had signed a release to the city for any claims that he might have against the city for damages for the injury.

WORK TO BEGIN AT ONCE.

(Special to The Herald.)

Price, Utah, Nov. 1.—T. H. Fitzgerald, president, and D. M. Landreth, general manager of the Utah Irrigation & Power company, write those interested with them that Price the city, which is well known to Price Saturday or Sunday next. It is expected that work will start immediately on the big ditch to cover the lands south of Price, some 25,000 acres. Isaac McFarlane of St. George has been engaged to do the surveying for the company, and he will be assisted by N. M. Anderson of Provo. They are to be here not later than the 15th of November. Work will be prosecuted all winter. The main canal is to be twelve to fifteen miles in length.

The Only Way to Defeat the "American" Party in Salt Lake County Is to VOTE THE DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

RESULT IN SALT LAKE CITY LAST YEAR.

Thompson, "American"	8,437	"Americans" over Democrats	607
Morris, Democrat	7,830	Democrats over Republicans	2,860
Lynch, Republican	4,970	"Americans" over Republicans	3,467

The Republicans Are 3,467 Behind in Salt Lake City and Therefore Cannot Possibly Win.

RESULT IN COUNTY OUTSIDE SALT LAKE CITY, 1904.

Powers, Democrat	2,940	Democrats over "Americans"	2,161
Hiles, "American"	779		

Democrats over "Americans" in Salt Lake City and County Outside Salt Lake City, 1,554.

THE DEMOCRATIC TICKET WILL WIN IN SALT LAKE COUNTY SURE.

POWERS AND KING PLEAD FOR POLITICAL MORALITY

In Great Theatre Meeting They Argue Against Return to Religious Division in State.

Immense Audience Listens to Speeches and Shows Appreciation of Lofty Sentiments Uttered.

Judge Powers' Summary of Senator Smoot's Theatre Speech.

First—That in his youth he had been taught to tell the truth and that he was willing to admit that his conduct in the senate had been most excellent.

Second—That Tom Kearns and "a poor simple minded man" wanted Hon. A. L. Thomas removed as postmaster.

Third—That he is proud of Utah and ashamed of Matt Daugherty. Fourth—That he is ashamed of the Salt Lake Tribune because it scared a man and a woman who came here from Kansas.

Fifth—That he had his eyes opened for some time because he was warned against Kearns in 1904.

Sixth—That he is firmly convinced that Kearns and the Tribune and Ben Heywood and Allen T. Sanford are hypocrites.

Seventh—That Kearns' challenge to him for a joint debate was ridiculous and George Sutherland made a great speech.

Eighth—That Sutherland did not declare in his speech that Senator Kearns bought his senatorship.

Ninth—That Kearns did not buy a senatorship.

Tenth—That Frank Cannon wrote Kearns' speech in the senate.

Eleventh—That Senator Kearns bought a dinner for President Smith, and that while President Smith had Senator Kearns' food in his stomach, Kearns believing that the stomach was a high road to the heart, asked Smith to make him a senator again. Smith had eaten heartily, so he said, "Go and see George A." and George A. wouldn't do a thing about it.

Twelfth—That Roosevelt and Smith and Kearns all ate together upon George Brigham and Kearns never batted an eye.

Thirteenth—That Frank J. Cannon in 1902 wrote a splendid article endorsing President Smith, which proves that Smith is right and Cannon is wrong.

Fourteenth—That he is willing to bet \$500 that Frank Cannon cannot prove that he did not recently tell a falsehood.

Fifteenth—That his testimony at Washington shows his position toward his church and his country, and Howell is a plain, blunt man, and therefore should be elected.

A magnificent assemblage in the Salt Lake theatre last night heard two campaign speeches that deserve to rank as really great. They heard two eloquent Democrats, the one a Mormon, the other a Gentile, discuss the issues of the campaign, not as office seekers, not even as representatives of a great political party, but as patriots who love their state and who are doing all they can in honor to preserve its honor. The speakers were Judge O. W. Powers and Judge William H. King, the first named the Democratic nominee for congress the other a faithful, loyal, true blue Democrat who is giving abundantly of his time and his talents for the good of a cause which he believes with his whole soul.

The audience occupied every seat in the first three floors of the theatre, and hundreds stood in the open space behind the seats. In the topmost gallery, where a hundred more found room. The stage was filled with citizens, Democrats, Republicans, "Americans." Judge Powers occupied an hour and a half of the time, speaking first. Judge King talked for an hour. To say that the speeches were effective does not begin to describe them adequately. Both were eloquent, earnest, convincing, yet both men told a different story in a different way.

Judge Powers' speech was interspersed with the keenest satire, dotted here and there with humorous stories to drive home pointed truths. Judge King's talk was polished, fluent, easy and the soul of the man shone through his every sentence. The great audience was to them an inspiration and they rose grandly to it. And throughout they were given an attention that was breathless, except during the frequent storm of applause that crashed out as spontaneously, as irresistibly as the beating of the ocean's waves against the shore.

Speeches Warmly Received.

The welcome that was given to both men was most demonstratively cordial. When Judge Powers arose to speak it was half a minute before he was permitted to begin. The same thing was true of Judge King's reception. The two greatest of the Democratic orators were made to feel that they have a sure and a lasting hold on the affections of the men and the women of their party. And by contrast with the other meetings that have been held in the theatre during this campaign—well, a comparison is simply out of the question. There have been bigger crowds, perhaps, in the Salt Lake theatre. There never has been a more enthusiastic one.

Yet in the glow of natural admiration for the efforts of Judge Powers and Judge King one must not lose sight of the splendid talk made by Frank B. Stephens, who acted as chairman of the meeting. Mr. Stephens was also eloquent, he was also earnest and convincing. He was cheered and cheered when he said that he had told a friend who asked him why the Democratic party continued its existence in Utah in the face of successive defeats: "The Democratic party will remain in existence as long as there is a wrong to be righted, just as long as the fair name of the state is dragged into the mud and the dirt by the parties that oppose us. I would rather be a member of the Democratic party and be in power in once in ten years, giving a good administration, than to be a member of a party in power continuously and giving bad administrations."

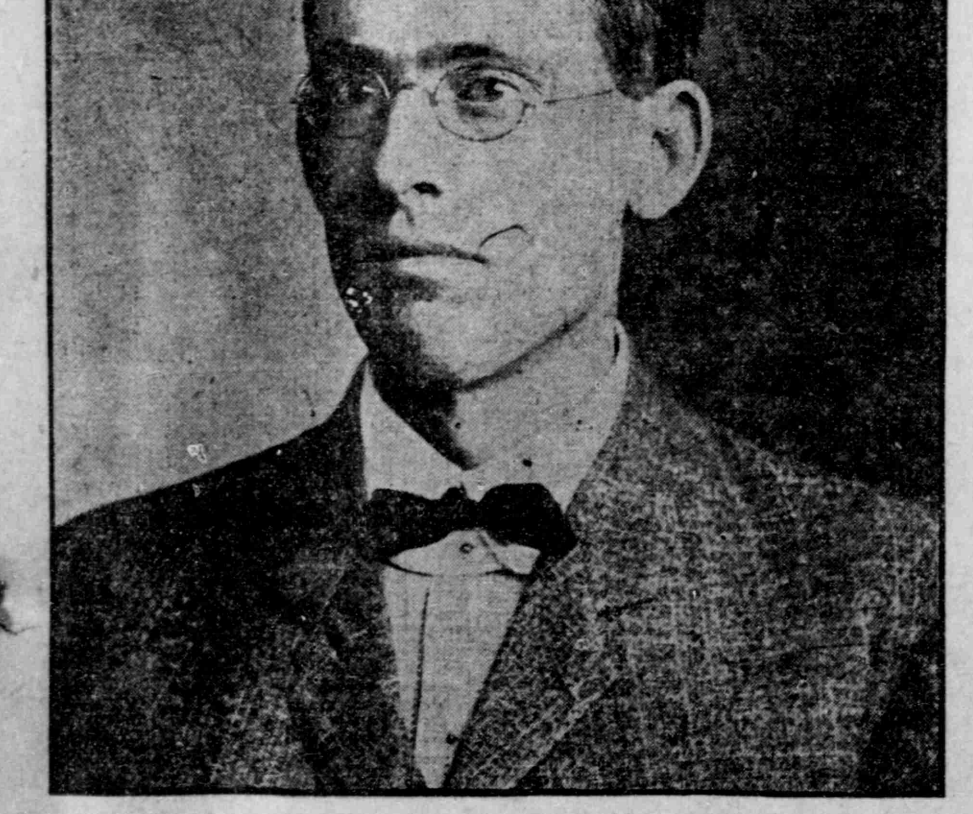
Storm of Applause for Powers. Judge Powers was introduced by Mr. Stephens as the first speaker, the chairman accompanying the introduction with a reference to Judge Powers as an able, fearless, stalwart Democrat. The congressional nominee was greeted with a storm of applause. When silence was at last restored and he began his talk it was seen at once that he was in his best form. His voice rang through the auditorium and there was never a time when he was at a loss for a word or an apt illustration.

He said that the people of Utah were nearing the end of a campaign of the utmost importance to the state. The

Much Lying by Republicans. "There has been a good deal of lying in this campaign. The Republican organ has said that I will, if elected, aid in the disfranchisement of the Mormons. So far as I know that declaration has not been disputed by any Republican. That paper has not made a fair fight. Take that quotation from The Salt Lake Herald that the Republican organ has garbled and used over and over again in this campaign, the quotation about the Idaho Democratic ticket."

Here Judge Powers read the complete editorial from which the extract was

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JEDEDIAH D. SKEEN, Who Is the Target for the Abuse of Every Graft in Weber County.